UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23370/Add.45
16 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/23370 and Corr.1 of 9 January 1992, S/23370/Add.1 of 17 January 1992, S/23370/Add.3 of 7 February 1992, S/23370/Add.10 of 26 March 1992, S/23370/Add.11 of 27 March 1992, S/23370/Add.13 of 21 April 1992, S/23370/Add.16 of 11 May 1992, S/23370/Add.19 of 15 June 1992, S/23370/Add.20 and Corr.1 of 16 June 1992, S/23370/Add.21 of 19 June 1992, S/23370/Add.23 of 23 June 1992, S/23370/Add.24 of 24 June 1992, S/23370/Add.26 of 27 July 1992, S/23370/Add.27 of 28 July 1992, S/23370/Add.28 of 29 July 1992, S/23370/Add.29 of 30 July 1992, S/23370/Add.31 of 13 August 1992, S/23370/Add.32 of 19 August 1992, S/23370/Add.35 of 7 September 1992, S/23370/Add.36 of 14 September 1992, S/23370/Add.37 of 21 September 1992, S/23370/Add.40 of 12 October 1992, S/23370/Add.41 of 19 October 1992 and S/23370/Add.43 of 2 November 1992.

During the week ending 14 November 1992, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see also S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40 and S/23370/Add.43)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3133rd meeting, held on 10 November 1992, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a report of the

Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (S/24767 and Add.1) and a letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24783).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the provisional text of a draft resolution (S/24784), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. He also announced revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/24784, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 786 (1992).

Resolution 786 (1992) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1992 (S/24767 and Add.1) and his subsequent letter of 6 November 1992 (S/24783) submitted pursuant to resolution 781 (1992),

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking into account the need for a speedy deployment of monitors on the ground for observation and verification purposes,

Gravely concerned at the indication in the Secretary-General's letter of 6 November 1992 of possible violations of its resolution 781 (1992) and of the impossibility of corroborating the information on such violations by technical means presently available to the United Nations Protection Force,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Welcomes the current advance deployment of military observers of the United Nations Protection Force and the European Community Monitoring Mission at airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. Reaffirms its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which applies to all flights, whether of fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft, subject to the exceptions contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 781 (1992), and reiterates that all parties and others concerned must comply with this ban;

3. Endorses the general concept of operations described in the Secretary-General's report and calls on all parties and others concerned, including all Governments operating aircraft in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

4. Calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to direct all requests for authorizations of flights pursuant to paragraph 3 of its resolution 781 (1992) to the United Nations Protection Force, with special provisions being made for flights of the United Nations Protection Force, and all other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

5. Approves the recommendation in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report that the strength of the United Nations Protection Force be increased, as proposed in paragraph 5 of the report, in order to permit it to implement the concept of operations;

6. Reiterates its determination to consider urgently, in the case of violations when further reported to it in accordance with its resolution 781 (1992), the further measures necessary to enforce the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

By a letter dated 5 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620), the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey, in their capacity as members of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), requested, in view of the approaching winter and the grim situation wherein perhaps one tenth of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina would perish as a result of starvation, exposure and disease, the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider taking the following urgent action: (a) unhindered delivery of humanitarian relief to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Sarajevo, by establishing safe corridors; (b) appropriate measures to prevent air attacks by the Serbian side against targets in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (c) taking steps to bring before an international tribunal those responsible for the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", for mass killings and the commission of other grave breaches of international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

By a letter dated 4 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24761), the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations stressed that, despite the commitments that had been undertaken at the London Conference, the Serbians had stepped up their aggression to complete the conquest and ethnic cleansing of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the convening of a formal Security Council meeting as soon as practicable, in view of the need for urgent steps to stop that aggression, to implement existing Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and to enforce the London Conference commitments.

By a letter dated 9 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24785), the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, noting that his Government was extremely alarmed by the situation prevailing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened and stated that, in his opinion, the Council's work would be usefully aided by the presence, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, of the two Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, as well as Mr. Mazowiecki, the author of two reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the first of which had been distributed as a Council document (S/24516).

By a letter dated 9 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24786), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, noting that his Government was gravely concerned by the current situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to examine that situation and proposed that the Security Council should invite Mr. Mazowiecki to speak before it, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3134th and 3135th meetings, held on 13 November 1992.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Comoros, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 3134th meeting, the President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 12 November 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/24804) that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the debate. He said that the request was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure but that, if it was approved, the Council would be inviting the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate, not under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

Following a discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 10 votes in favour, to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).